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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICANT: FAWCETT, DARREN )  
Application No.: 10/808,642 )  
Filing Date: 03/25/04 )  
For: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR THE )  
AVOIDANCE OF RF INTERFERENCE )  
Art Unit: UNKNOWN )

TRANSMITTAL OF PRIORITY DOCUMENT

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Enclosed herewith is a certified copy of British Patent Application No. 0307325.1 for which the above-identified patent application claims priority from.

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Respectfully Submitted

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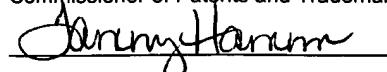
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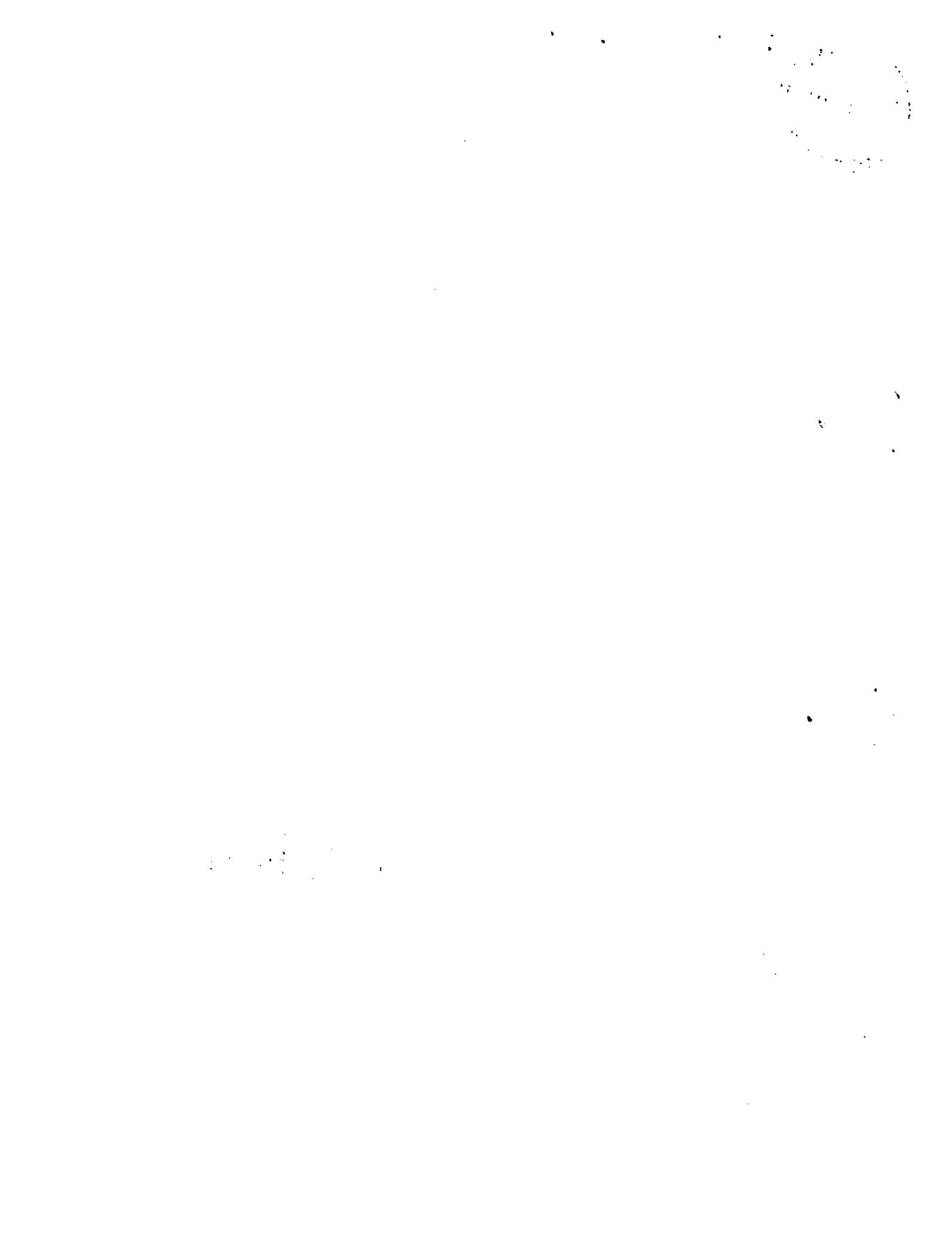
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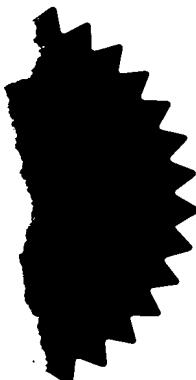
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1/77

D10003 E704388-4 D00346  
P01/7700 0.00-0307325.1

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GW-G33469

2. Patent application number

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29 MAR 2003

0307325.1

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (*underline all surnames*)Pace Micro Technology Plc  
Victoria Road  
Saltaire  
Shipley  
BD18 3LFPatents ADP number (*if you know it*)

England

7588569 001

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

Apparatus and Method for the Avoidance of RF Interference

4. Title of the invention

Bailey Walsh & Co  
5 York Place  
Leeds  
LS1 2SDPatents ADP number (*if you know it*)

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5. Name of your agent (*if you have one*)  
  
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## Apparatus and Method for the Avoidance of RF Interference

The invention which is the subject of this application relates to the provision of apparatus designed to receive data signals from a remote location via radio frequency (RF) transmissions.

In particular, the invention is provided to avoid the possibility of interference being experienced by said apparatus from other unwanted, radio frequency signals i.e. those signals which do not carry the required data signals but do interfere with the operation of the apparatus in receiving the wanted RF data signals.

Conventionally, apparatus to receive radio frequency signals, such as, for example, broadcast data receivers receive, from satellite transmissions, data signals transmitted at a range of frequencies from which data can be processed by the broadcast data receiver to generate video and/or audio. Said apparatus has conveniently been housed within a metal casing, typically cuboid in shape. In addition to preventing physical damage to the components of the apparatus, the metal casing also acts as a shield to prevent radio frequency signals which may be weaker but which can still be received by the apparatus, from actually being picked up by the apparatus and therefore prevent the same from interfering with the normal operation and processing of the wanted radio frequency signals.

There has, more recently, been increasing pressure to improve the aesthetic appeal of apparatus of this type and, as a result, it is found that apparatus increasingly is being housed within moulded plastic housings rather than metal housings. While this can improve the possibilities for aesthetic design of the apparatus, it does reduce the level of shielding from unwanted radio frequency signals. The reception of unwanted radio

frequency signals can cause the breakdown in processing the data from wanted radio frequency signals and in turn, cause a reduction in the performance of the apparatus to the user such as, for example, the video and/or audio which is reproduced can include errors therein causing break up of the video picture and/or audio and therefore be to the detriment of the user.

The aim of the present invention is to provide a method of avoiding or minimising the effect of unwanted radio frequency signals and to do so to an extent which allows either metal or plastic housings to be used without unduly effecting the performance of the apparatus in question in processing data from a remote location.

In a first aspect of the invention there is provided apparatus for the reception of data, said data transmitted to the apparatus at a range of radio frequency signals within a known frequency band or bands, said radio frequency signals selectable by the apparatus in response to a user selecting, said apparatus including a tuner to tune to the selected signal and wherein the bit error rate output is monitored and, if the said bit error rate exceeds, during operation, a predefined limit, the apparatus introduces an offset to the required frequency and tunes to the wanted frequency plus or minus said offset.

Typically, upon retuning to the frequency including the offset, the bit error rate is continued to be monitored so as to ensure that the same returns to a level below the predefined value.

In one embodiment, the predefined value for the bit error rate is 2e-04.

In one embodiment tuning apparatus is used to tune to radio frequencies within the standard DVB IF band for satellite tuners

and the possible interference signals can be generated via GSM or DECT systems but may also include WLAN devices and any other devices which operate at relatively close frequencies.

In one embodiment, the apparatus includes at least one LNB and, in one embodiment, the LNB upon receiving a signal to be tuned, is moved from a low band frequency range to a high band frequency range or vice versa. In a further embodiment, if the LNB is a multiband or programmable LNB then, upon the bit error rate exceeding a predefined level, the LNB is either pre-programmed to a wanted channel frequency plus or minus the fixed offset value or alternatively, another LNB band is used whilst maintaining the requirement of using an IF between 950MHz to 2150MHz and in each case, the tuner is tuned to the new frequency. In this embodiment, once the retuning has occurred, a check can be made to ensure that the intermediate frequency band is between 950MHz and 2,150MHz.

In a further embodiment, the offset value is initially set at a minimum value and added or subtracted from the original frequency and the apparatus re-tuned to the new frequency. If the bit error rate then drops to below the predefined level, no further action is required. However, if the bit error rate still exceeds the predefined level then successive increases in the offset value are made, the apparatus re-tuned and the bit error rate re-checked at each step increase until the bit error rate value falls below the predefined level.

Specific embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:-

Figure 1 illustrates in schematic fashion an embodiment of apparatus with which the invention can be utilised.

Figure 1 illustrates apparatus for the reception of satellite data transmissions. The apparatus comprises a broadcast data receiver 2 which is connected typically via cables or a wireless network to a display screen 4 and speakers 6. Data which is received by the broadcast data receiver 2, is processed in the same and typically, from that data, video is generated for display on the screen 4 and audio is processed through speakers 6.

The data received by a broadcast data receiver is transmitted via a satellite system on a number of radio frequencies, said radio frequencies each carrying data for a particular television channel or channels or auxiliary services. Each of the radio frequency signals lie within a given band such as, for example, 950 – 2,150 MHz. The required frequencies on which the data for processing by the broadcast data receiver 2 are known and therefore, as a result, the user can interact with the broadcast data receiver to, for example, select a particular channel which they wish to view and/or listen to. Upon that selection being made, the broadcast data receiver 2, which includes at least one tuner therein, tunes to the particular radio frequency signal and a low noise block 8, provided as part of the satellite antenna 10 external of the premises but connected to the broadcast data receiver is set to a particular operating condition to receive that radio frequency signal to which the tuner has been set. The data carried on that particular signal is thereafter transferred to the broadcast data receiver from the satellite antenna and processed to generate the appropriate channel.

This system is well known and generally operates efficiently. A problem which is experienced however is that certain other apparatus which is operated within the vicinity of the broadcast data receiver may cause interference in that the said other apparatus such as, for example, DECT phones or mobile phones operating using a GSM network, use frequencies which are

within the frequency range of the broadcast data receiver and therefore when, for example, a telephone call is made via a mobile phone or DECT system, the radio frequency used for that and the data carried on that particular frequency, can be sufficiently close to radio frequency signals used for a particular channel at the broadcast data receiver to allow interference to occur. The risk of this interference is increased by the use of plastic housings 12.

In accordance with a first embodiment of the invention, when a particular radio frequency is selected following a user selection, and the broadcast data receiver is connected to a conventional LNB which can be moved between low and high band operation, then if the broadcast data receiver is used in the vicinity of, for example, a GSM or mobile phone, the following can occur in accordance with the invention.

GSM typically covers the frequency band 890-960MHz and 1710MHz-1876.5MHz, which falls near the top of the DVB satellite IF band. During a call to/from a GSM handset the radiated power from a GSM phone can range from 20mW to 2W, which is sufficient to couple into the tuner of the receiver through the feed cable and cause sufficient interference to degrade the wanted signal beyond correction. By monitoring the BER output from the demodulator, if a call is initiated to a nearby handset and the BER from the satellite tuner exceeds the QEF free limit of  $2e-04$ ; then the receiver ignores the standard tuning mechanism taken from the PID data and forces the LNB into high band/low band and tunes to the wanted channel +/- the additional offset. The monitoring method can be:-

1. Tune to channel
2. Monitor BER
3. If less than  $2e-04$  stay tuned, repeat step 2
4. Else (BER> $2e-04$ , because of an interferer)

5. Switch LNB to alternative band
6. Tune to new frequency
7. Monitor BER

If the broadcast data receiver is connected to programmable or multiband LNB then the same monitoring principles are used but the following describes the same in more detail.

The monitoring system cites LNB described with two Local Oscillators (LO) frequencies, 9.75GHz and 10.6GHz. This allows for a certain amount of interference avoidance but relies upon the LNB being operated outside of the specified band for IF. To overcome this problem a programmable LNB can be used. This has either tuneable LO's that could be shifted in frequency or 3 or more fixed LO's that could be used to tune to the wanted signal whilst keeping the IF in band, i.e. in between 950-2150MHz. In this situation the wanted channel would be tuned to and the BER from the demodulator monitored. If the BER exceeds  $2e-04$  the LNB would either be pre-programmed to a wanted channel +/- a fixed offset or another LNB band would be used whilst maintaining the requirement of using an IF of 950MHz - 2150MHz. The tuner would then be tuned to the new IF. This would be checked to see if it remains within the band 950MHz - 2150MHz, if so, the BER is monitored to ensure it is below  $2e-04$  or less than the previous BER. An algorithm similar to above is used.

1. Tune to channel
2. Monitor BER
3. If less than  $2e-04$  stay tuned, repeat step 2
4. Else (BER> $2e-04$ , because of an interferer)
5. Switch LNB to alternative band/Re-program LNB by - fixed offset
6. Is IF>950MHz<2150MHz

7. If so tune to new frequency
8. Monitor BER
9. Is BER less than 2e-04
10. Repeat 8, else
11. Switch LNB to 3<sup>rd</sup> band/Re-program LNB by 2\*- fixed offset
12. Is IF>950MHz<2150MHz
13. If so tune to new frequency
14. Monitor BER

For either fixed LNB's or re-programmable LNB's there would be sufficient overlap to cover the whole IF range of 950MHz-2150MHz

Where re-programmable LNB's are used the offset would start at a nominal frequency greater than the channel bandwidth, and then increase in steps either side of the wanted channel until the received signal was determined of sufficiently good quality.

Thus, in accordance with the invention, the user of the broadcast data receiver who would normally be faced with a poor signal during periods of interference, in which typically picture degradation would occur, can be provided with an improved service. Thus, in a practical embodiment, and using conventional LNB's, 11508MHz Horizontal tp D3S 27.5Msps CR/23. This currently uses low band, which puts the channel at 1758MHz, which is a handset frequency for Orange and T-Mobile. By using high band the channel is shifted to 908MHz, therefore avoiding interference from Orange and T-mobile GSM system.

Alternatively, using three bands within an LNB would mean that the third LNB is provided at 10.175GHz and the previous example signal shifted to 1333MHz which is moved away from

the GSM DECT and WLAN products, therefore avoiding known interference.

Yet further, if a programmable LNB is used then if programmed with a fixed offset valve of 50MHz, the new frequency would be 1708MHz which is just outside the GSM band. Using the method of the invention, the bit error rate may still be relatively poor, i.e. above the predefined level so that the LNB may be shifted by 2x50MHz moving the intermediate frequency to 1658MHz which is further away from all known potential interference apparatus and at this stage the bit error rate will be reduced below the predefined level.

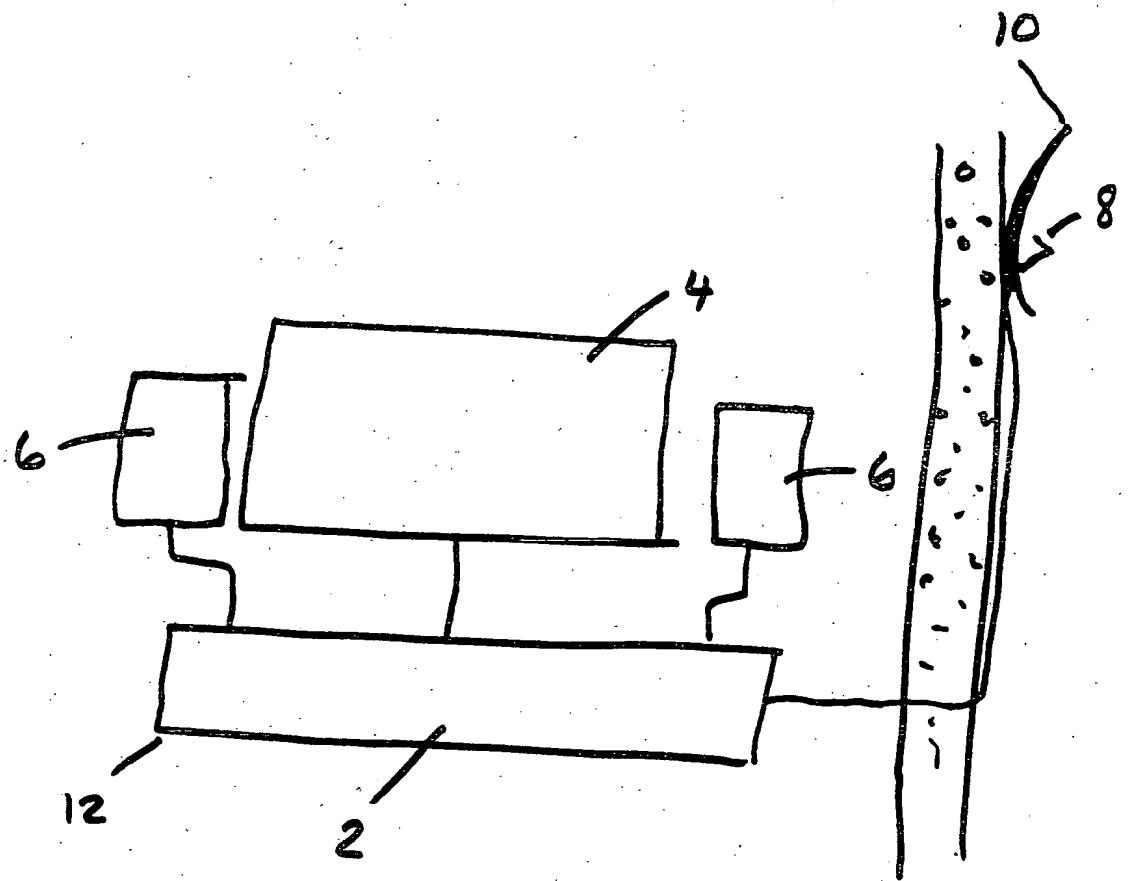


Figure 1

